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The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1861)

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WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.

Barometer 29.70

August 27, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 80 2 p.m. 86
Humidity 81 88

August 27, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 80 2 p.m. 88
Humidity 86 91

7734 日七初月七

MONDAY, AUGUST 27, 1917.

一拜禮 號七廿月八英港香

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\$36 PER ANNUM.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE ITALIAN OFFENSIVE.

A Most Important Capture.

London, August 26.
The capture of Monte Santo by the Italians is most important. The mountain was one immense fortification and had long resisted the Italian progress on the Isonzo, north of Gorizia. It lies east of Vodice and its occupation gives the Italians domination of the Austrian salient between Monte Santo and Canale.

Big Operations Summarised.

London, August 26.
An Italian official message summarises the action to the north of Gorizia from the 19th instant as follows:—The Second Army threw fourteen bridges across the Isonzo, crossed the river and attacked on the Bainsizza Plateau. Directing themselves towards the Jelenik-Vrh Front, they broke through three lines, eventually capturing Monte Santo, and are now advancing on the eastern border of Bainsizza, pursuing the enemy. The captures now total 620 officers, 23,000 men, seventy-five guns, many horses, one aeroplane and other booty.

The Meaning of the Victory.

London, August 26.
An Italian semi-official message says that the Austrians considered that Monte Santo's net-work of trenches, tunnels and caverns were impregnable. The fall, morally, is very important, owing to the legendary sanctity of Monte Santo. The Twelfth Division, proclaimed by the High Command as the Division of Iron, was practically annihilated.

Reuter's correspondent at Udine says it is estimated that at least 70,000 Austrians suffered casualties. The capture of Monte Santo removes a constant menace to Gorizia. Further trenches on the eastern slope of Monte Santo, with considerable prisoners and booty, have been captured.

A Paris message says that M. Matel Hutin declares that the fall of Mont San Gabriele is ensured and the way is open to a considerable advance between Canale and Tarnovo. A telegram from Copenhagen says that the Austrians admit that most violent attacks are being continued by Italians on the Isonzo to the number of 650,000.

Austrians Admit Italian Superiority.

London, August 26.
An Austrian official wireless message states:—We took up a new line at Bainsizza and shelled the enemy, who occupied evacuated positions in several sectors. The prisoners now total 250 officers and 8,000 men, British and French aviators are assisting the Italians. The enemy has been everywhere superior since the 18th instant. We shot down twelve aeroplanes and lost one.

THE STRUGGLE IN THE WEST.

Fierce Tussle for High Ground.

London, August 26.
Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters states:—The pivot of the fiercest fighting in Flanders at present is the crest of high ground on either side of the Ypres-Menin road, of which we want to get the whole, while the Germans do not want us to get any of it. A ding-dong struggle continues. Sometimes we go forward and sometimes we are pressed back, but each successive time this happens the enemy defences have been rendered less capable of maintaining resistance. We have seen similar phases more than once since July 1, 1917, and they have always ended in the same way.

A not dissimilar although more clearly defined situation exists around Lens. Last night the Canadians, with another of their irresistible spurts, captured an important trench curving around the centre of the western outskirts of the city. Another trench, which runs across the Arras road, and down a considerable length of which they are already able to look, is reported full of enemy dead.

British Positions Re-established.

London, August 26.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We drove out the enemy from a portion of a trench to the north-east of Guillemont Farm which he regained yesterday morning, completely re-establishing our positions. An enemy counter-attack failed. The Portuguese repulsed raiders to the south-east of Luvette. Enemy artillery is active near Ypres and Lambethyde.

German "Anti-Tank" Turrets.

London, August 26.
Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters, commenting on the ridiculous German claim to the destruction of twenty-one tanks, mentioned on the 24th instant, indicates that only a fraction of this number were put out of action. The tanks have done uncommonly well during the past week, but they are meeting with fresh opposition, namely, tank destroyers, which are called "Anti-Tank Turrets." The success of these turrets might have been greater, but the crews of many of them have been unnerved by the line of advancing tanks and have joined in a general stampede by scuttling back to their holes.

On the French Front.

London, August 26.
A French communique states:—To the north of Verdun, at night-time, there was great artillery activity on the right bank of the Meuse, between Simonvieux and Chaumont. We slightly progressed on the left bank, to the south of Bethincourt, our advanced posts reaching the outskirts of the village.

Verdun Army Congratulated.

London, August 26.
Reuter's Paris correspondent states that General Pétain has congratulated the Verdun Army on its glorious successes.

A German Report.

London, August 26.
A German official wireless message states:—The French gained initial successes near Besumont, but we subsequently drove them back.

PACIFIST PREMISES RAIDED.

London, August 26.
The police have raided the residence of the pacifist, Mr. E. D. Morel, at King's Langley. They have also raided the offices of the Union of Democratic Control, in London, of which the Secretary has been seized, as well as numerous documents.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

GERMAN SUFFRAGE REFORM.

Dissatisfaction over the New Scheme.

London, August 26.
An Amsterdam message states that important conferences at the German Headquarters have been attended by the Kaiser, Dr. Michaelis, General Hindenburg and General Ludendorff, after which Dr. Michaelis returned to Berlin. He makes another speech on Monday. It has leaked out that one of Mr. Michaelis' objects to placate the Reichstag Committee was an assurance that the introduction of the Prussian Suffrage Bill would not be delayed, and that a draft of the Bill is being prepared in accordance with the Kaiser's promises. Dr. Michaelis added that his time was greatly occupied with questions relating to peace conditions.

Reichstag Members Angry.

London, August 26.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam states that Dr. Michaelis announced, at a meeting of the Main Committee of the Reichstag, the intention to form a small auxiliary Council representing the leading parties to consult confidentially with the Government upon important business. This measure, which is left extremely vague, is regarded as an endeavour to conciliate the members of the Reichstag, who are angry at the Chancellor's volte face regarding peace and the reconstruction of the Government with more bureaucrats after large promises about parliamentarisation and democratisation.

Yielding to Pressure.

London, August 26.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says the latest telegrams indicate that the German Government is gradually, if unwillingly, yielding to the pressure for enlarged powers for the Reichstag, as evidenced by the summoning of the Reichstag leaders to discuss various matters in addition to the Papal Note. Dr. Michaelis' statements on the subject are very vague, and it is uncertain to what extent the members of the Reichstag will be consulted.

Germany and Alsace-Lorraine.

London, August 26.
In the course of his speech before the Main Committee of the Reichstag, Dr. Michaelis announced that it was proposed to form a "Free Commission" consisting of seven members of the Reichstag and seven Federal Councillors, under the presidency of the Chancellor, the members of which must not be regarded as members of either House.

The *Weser Zeitung* says Dr. Michaelis returned from Headquarters reluctantly authorised, and also with the Crown's assent, to transform Alsace-Lorraine into an independent Federal State. The papers state that the majority of the members of the Reichstag openly declared that they considered the parliamentarisation of the Government of the country quite a different thing from the proposed Commission. The *Cologne Gazette* says the Socialists and the Centre Party have each two members and the National Liberals, Conservatives and Progressives one each on the Commission.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

The Moscow Conference Opens.

London, August 26.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Moscow, the Conference opened with a speech by M. Kerensky. The thoroughfares were thronged with Maximilians who protested against the Conference and provoked a partial strike in many of the factories. The trams were idle and the restaurants and hotels were closed. The Mayor, together with Socialist revolutionaries and Democrats, appealed to the workers and soldiers to maintain calm.

Fine Speech by M. Kerensky.

London, August 26.
M. Kerensky, in a powerful speech at the Moscow Conference, declared that any attempt to take advantage of the Conference to attack the Provisional Government would be pitilessly repressed with blood and fire. He warned those thinking that the moment had arrived for the overthrow of revolutionary power with bayonets, that the boundless confidence of the people and millions of soldiers supported the Government, which believed in telling the truth to their enemies within and without, as well as their friends. He impressed upon the assembly the fact that the State was passing through a period of mortal danger. He emphasised that patriotism demanded a concentration of effort against the enemy and the forgetting of domestic quarrels. The country's difficulties were accentuated by the Spartacist movement among certain Russian Nationalists and the shameful voluntary retreat of troops. Those who had once trembled before the autocrats now marched armed against the Government. The Government would like to make those who had exceeded its limits of patience to remember the time of Tsarism. The Government would be implacable because it was convinced that supreme power alone could save the country. He paid a tribute to the self-denial of the officers who had battled against anarchy and the disorganisation of the Army, and earnestly appealed to the Conference to assist in the consolidation of the conquests of the Revolution. He referred to the unfriendly attitude of certain Russian Nationalities. Russian Democracy would give what it had promised, but where the limit of tolerance is passed they would cry "Hands off!" The Government would forcibly prevent the reopening of the dissolved Finnish Diet.

General Korniloff's Stand.

London, August 26.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd, General Korniloff, in the course of an interview, stated that the safety of the Army was dependent on his disciplinary proposals, and those betraying the country behind the front should be punished like traitors in the Army.

The Militia Resigns.

London, August 26.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that the Militia, who have been substituting the Police since the Revolution, have resigned in a body owing to their request for an increase of pay being refused.

ANOTHER U.S. OUTRAGE REVEALED.

London, August 26.
Reuter's correspondent at Washington says the report on the explosion which occurred at the Mars Island Navy Yard last month, in which five people were killed and 30 injured, shows that it was not accidental but was the deliberate act of some person unknown.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

GERMAN AEROPLANES OVER HOLLAND.

A Protest by the Dutch Government.

London, August 26.
According to Reuter's correspondent at The Hague, the Dutch Government has protested against German aeroplanes flying over Dutch territory on the 18th instant and dropping bombs. The Government does not accept the German explanation that the aeroplanes lost their way in the North Sea.

BIG FIRE IN PETROGRAD.

London, August 26.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that, following an explosion in the Okhta quarter of Petrograd, a fire broke out, causing other explosions. Four factories and a number of houses were destroyed.

One hundred and twenty persons were killed and injured in the Okhta explosion.

THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

London, August 26.
A Russian official wireless message states:—The enemy offensive in the direction of Vladimir Vilyuk and also south-west of the town of Sereth have failed. We repulsed attacks in the direction of Kozlovskaya and north-east of Sivry. We further progressed on the Caucasian Front.

BELGIUM AND THE PAPAL NOTE.

London, August 26.
Reuter's correspondent at Le Havre says the Belgian Government, acknowledging the Papal Note, pays a tribute to its lofty sentiments and is grateful for the particular interest in stricken Belgium. It will deferentially consider the proposals therein.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE WESTERN STRUGGLE.

The Loss of Germany's Determination.

London, August 26.
Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters, commenting on the German determination to hold the line of heights captured on August 20 and 21, says that the Sixth Brandenburg Reserve Division was practically wiped out. Sixty-nine officers and 2,704 men out of its three regiments were taken prisoner, well over one third of its entire bayonet strength. The prisoners include the whole divisional organisation, with cooks, cyclists and even the band which had been sent to the front line at Goose Hill as fighting men and whose real work has been discovered. In order to prevent a recurrence of the wholesale surrenders from August 15 to August 21 the German command has circulated a fictitious account of the terrible sufferings of war prisoners in France; nevertheless eight thousand Germans preferred captivity to longer enduring the French fire.

Enemy's Heavy Counter-Attacks.

London, August 26.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: Early this morning the enemy heavily bombarded our positions south-east of Epheyl and attacked Guillemont Farm on both flanks. After sharp fighting the enemy re-captured a portion of the trenches north-eastward of the farm. We are still in possession of the farm. We drove off raiders north-east of Gouzeaucourt and advanced our line slightly north-east of Lens.

PROGRESS IN EAST AFRICA.

London, August 26.
An East Africa official message states:—At Lindiba we drove back the enemy eight miles. The Belgians from Kilosa in the northern area forced the enemy to retire to the south bank of the Ruah River. A considerable German force at Upopeo, sixty-five miles south-west of Mombasa, is being closely invested by our columns. Our troops in the southern area are approaching Tunduru an important enemy centre of supply.

THE SITUATION OF THE TEA TRADE.

London, Aug. 26.
The "Times" says there are various indications of a much tighter grip of the tea situation which will secure the immediate future. The trade now seems to be fully prepared to find developments will follow the direction of Government purchase of tea in India for civilian requirements. The "Times" fully expects that the tonnage position will shortly be considerably improved.

CHINESE COOLIES ON THE BRITISH FRONT.

The Secretary of the War Office issues the following announcement:—
"Gentlemen over military age who speak Chinese, or have had experience with Chinese coolies, are invited to apply in writing to the Secretary, War Office, London, S.W.1, with a view to being granted temporary commissions for the period of the war."
On hundreds of Chinese labourers have, we are informed, already reached the Western front for work behind the British lines. Recently some arrived from Hongkong. They were a serviceable body of men and were dressed in a regulation uniform.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY

Frawley Company—Presentation of "Fair and Warmer" at the Theatre Royal; 9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema graph—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW

Frawley Company—Presentation of "The Outcast" at the Theatre Royal; 9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema graph—9.15 p.m.

Saturday, September 1.
Union Insurance Society's Extraordinary General Meeting; noon.
The Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Half-Yearly Meeting; 12.15 p.m.

GERMANS IN SHANGHAI.

Quiet Activity of the Chinese.

Although nothing conspicuous appears in the regularisation of the German position in Shanghai, a great deal of quiet work is being done by the Chinese authorities. Yesterday, says the *N. O. Daily News* of August 23, a careful investigation was begun of various German places of business, industrial works and the like.

As regards the interned crews of the enemy ships at Shanghai, who have been scattered about in different buildings, some of them in schools which, with the approach of cooler weather, will again be wanted, a more suitable locality has now been found for them, to which they will shortly be transferred. At the same time the Chinese authorities are endeavouring to find work for some of the men, as many as possible. But this is rather a hopeless task; indeed it is frankly recognised that sooner or later a large number of Germans and Austrians in China are likely to ask to be interned, and the Chinese authorities are preparing themselves accordingly.

The liquidation of the German Bank is a problem which can scarcely be hurried. It is of course imperative to get out a balance sheet and an exact statement of the names of depositors and the amounts to their credit, and needless to say no help is to be expected from the Germans.

As regards Dr. Knipping, Dr. Schirmer, Mr. Toppelkirch and Mr. Geijer, the Chinese authorities, with a courtesy towards these gentlemen which it is improbable they will appreciate as they should, are unwilling to submit them to the indignity of internment; at the same time they are fully resolved to see the last of them at the earliest possible moment.

Mr. F. M. Sah, the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, has accordingly written to Mr. Quist, the Acting Dutch Consul, informing him that the German ex-officials must leave by the first available steamer (a Dutch vessel is due here, we believe, early next month) and that should they refuse to do so Mr. Sah will be reluctantly compelled to take other measures.

With reference to Dr. Fischer's attempt to appear in the Mixed Court on behalf of the German prisoner, Burns we learn that strict injunctions have been given by Mr. Sah to all the Mixed Court magistrates that in no circumstances is this attempt of Dr. Fischer's to be permitted. There is, of course, no question of depriving Burns of counsel; but he must find another, not of enemy nationality.

Medical Lectures.

Dr. Low Sai-san, M.D., F.R.C.P., D.T.M., London, whose distinguished medical career in England was mentioned a few weeks ago, has just returned to the Colony from a trip in China. He has now been appointed to the post of one of China's medical advisers and has therefore to abandon his intention of re-joining in Hongkong. He has, however, promised his friends to deliver a series of three evening lectures on the following subjects:—1. An investigation into the age and sex incidence of the different varieties of malignant diseases of the stomach; 2. Rheumatoid arthritis; 3. Acute poliomyelitis. These lectures are to be delivered at the City Hall, on dates to be announced later, and all members of the medical profession and others interested are invited to attend.

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 by Mr. NOBBS, a qualified Chemist, and
 a sufferer for many years, will, if taken
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 turned to teaching, has been a teacher
 in European schools and universities in
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 She has a good method of teaching Europeans
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 to give a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher.
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When it is a
PIANO



ROBINSON'S

GENERAL NEWS.

Sir A. Pearson at the Front.
 Sir Arthur Pearson, who is
 blind, recently has left England
 for a visit to the front. Explaining,
 before his departure, the
 object of his journey, he said he
 wanted to know what was going
 on on the battlefield. He added:
 "Lots of people see without per-
 ceiving. Blind people learn to
 perceive without seeing."

The First Man Drafted.
 Washington, July 27.—Harry
 Chapman Gilbert, twenty-one
 years old, son of a White House
 police-guard, is the first man in
 the country to be "accepted for
 service in the new national army,
 having passed his physical test
 and waived all claims for exemp-
 tion. Gilbert last summer joined
 a Canadian regiment, the 20th
 Winnipeg Rifles, and was aboard
 a transport ready to sail when his
 parents intervened, and had the
 State Department secure his
 release on the ground that he was
 not of age.

Warning to Nagasaki Residents.
 The bank thief—one or more
 —is active in Nagasaki just now
 and several foreigners living on
 Naminobira and Minamiyama
 have suffered of late from his
 depredations. In one case we have
 heard of silver being stolen, but
 special attention appears to have
 been given to metal piping and
 sheeting, window glass, and house
 fittings generally. Business
 houses in the settlement have also
 been pillaged and it is quite
 probable that the full extent of
 the losses will only be discovered
 after a thorough investigation of
 out houses and similar buildings.
 We have headed this "Warning
 to Residents," says the Nagasaki
 Press, but we trust that the police
 authorities will also take note of
 the matter and endeavour to put
 an end to the nuisance. It has
 been suggested to us that an in-
 adequate police patrol is partly
 responsible for the immunity
 hitherto enjoyed by the thief or
 thieves.

Property Sale at Yokohama.
 Under instructions from the
 liquidator (Mr. G. O. Heath), the
 Club Hotel property was dis-
 posed of by auction at Joo, W.
 Hall's Sale Rooms, Yokohama, on
 the 31st ultimo for Yen 165,000,
 the purchaser being Mr. L. J.
 Grimmesey, reports the Japan
 Gazette. The property offered
 comprised Lots 5a and 5b
 Bund, covering at per title deeds
 1,527 tenbo of land, together with
 the two-story building on the
 Bund, the two-story block of
 building on Water Street, all
 attached, and outhouses, the
 whole comprising office, bar,
 dining-room, sitting-rooms, read-
 ing-room, and fifty-four bed-
 rooms, bath-rooms, etc. With the
 buildings go the electric light
 fittings, wiring, hot and
 cold-water piping, and flush
 water-closets. The purchaser
 has the option of taking over
 the furniture, etc., of the hotel at
 a valuation to be made by the
 auctioneer. There were about
 thirty foreigners present when the
 auctioneer offered the property.
 The bidding started at Yen
 150,000, and in bids of Yen 5,000
 advanced to Yen 165,000, at which
 figure the property was knocked
 down to Mr. L. J. Grimmesey.
 In reply to a question by a Gazette
 representative, Mr. Grimmesey
 said he represented no syndicate
 in the purchase.

Great War Library.
 A great war library is to be an
 important part of the National
 War Museum which the Govern-
 ment are creating. In making
 this announcement at a luncheon
 given in the Carpenter's Hall by
 the Library Committee of the
 City of London, Sir Alfred Mond
 said it was astonishing how the
 literature of the war had grown.
 A library of 30,000 or 40,000
 volumes would scarcely cover
 that which already exists.
 The services of Prof. Oman, of
 Oxford, have been enlisted as
 chairman of the War Library
 Committee. In asking the support
 of the City Corporation for the
 war museum, Sir Alfred said they
 would require a building, worthy
 of such a collection. It would not
 be merely a museum, but a great
 living piece of English history.
 Sir Alfred also spoke of a great
 roll of honour of all the men who
 have made the great sacrifices
 finding a place within its walls,
 and suggested that a site must be
 found for it in some really con-
 ceivable central position.



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Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

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BIRTHS.

FERGUSON.—On August 15, at No. 74 Avenue Road, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. A. Ferguson, a daughter.
FIKE.—On August 15, at 54, Range Road, Shanghai, to Mr. and L. F. Pike, a daughter.

SIMON.—On August 15, at the Victoria Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Simon, a son.

RUTHERFORD.—On August 21, at No. 58, Route Doumer, Shanghai, the wife of R. Oliver Rutherford, Chinese Maritime Customs, of a son.

DEATHS.

BROWN.—On August 17, killed in action, 2nd-Lieut. E. J. Brown, Royal Flying Corps, 45th squadron.

COOKE.—On August 20, at the General Hospital, Shanghai, Mary, beloved wife of John E. Cooke (Messrs. Noel, Murray & Co., Ltd.), aged 37 years.

TAMPLIN.—On August 21, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, Margaret Constance Tamplin, widow of the late Lewis H. Tamplin, of Amoy.

SMITH.—On August 7, at Sianfu, Iris, the dearly beloved wife of Vivian Smith.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, AUGUST 27, 1917.

BRITISH TRADE REORGANISATION.

Although no details are yet to hand concerning the new Commercial Intelligence Service scheme which is being initiated for the purpose of encouraging trade after the war, it is something to realise that the subject is at length being given the consideration which it so urgently demands. If the war has done one thing, it has made it abundantly clear that, in the past, British trade has received far too little encouragement and assistance which the German Government was in the habit of rendering its nationals in all parts of the globe, and we have seen how far short Britain has fallen in this direction. We are not among those who believe in lauding to the skies what has been accomplished by the business men of other nations, nor do we think that all the enterprises have been on the side of our rivals and that we have been content merely to "muddle along" in the good old-fashioned way. If that had been the case, British commercial supremacy would by this time have been nothing but a happy dream. But that we have missed opportunities, and above all, that our traders have received scant help from official quarters, there is no denying. These are sheer facts, and we presume that it is in consequence of a realisation of them that action is now to be taken.

A telegram to hand last week indicated that the new scheme is likely to provide a more efficient Commercial Intelligence Department in connection with the Foreign Office and the Board of Trade, while we are also told that the Commercial Committee of the House of Commons regards the new movement as a considerable advance in the direction desired by the industrial and commercial community. Further, additional Trade Commissioners are to be appointed to various parts of the Empire. Here there is a prospect of definite and much-needed action being taken. Our readers will recall the series of articles which we published some time back from the pen of "Moron." These articles served to show, by facts, figures and numbers, how terribly British trade has been handicapped in the East by reason of the failure of our Consular and so-called Commercial Intelligence Services to do for it what the Governments of other nations do for their subjects engaged in trade abroad. And what is true of the Far East is equally true of other parts of the world. So far as the pushing of trade and commerce is concerned, we have had the wrong type of men in our Consular Service, many of whom are not only untrained, but are also uninterested in receiving assistance, trade representatives have had to overcome obstacles which should never have been placed in their way, and the wonder is that, with the circumstances as they have been, British trade has developed as it has.

The time for reform has now come. This is the era of the business man. The Imperial Government has grasped that fact, and to-day there are more men of industry and commerce in the Cabinet than ever there were before. These are the stamp of men that we need to have sent abroad as Commissioners to help in developing trade overseas. We have to prepare for greater, not less, competition after the war. The race will then go to the strong. The nation which is best organised for trade will reap the fruits of its enterprise and systematic preparation. That is why we hail with deep satisfaction the advent of this new scheme. But the reformation of our methods must be thorough-going. Any half measures, or adaptations of old methods, will not do. It will only be by full and complete reorganisation that the desired end will be attained.

Hongkong Conscription.

In commenting upon the Military Service Bill on Thursday last, we remarked that the main objection to the measure was the perpetuation of conscription for an indefinite period, by which all Britishers between the ages of 18 and 55 years would be turned into quasi-soldiers and kept continuously under military control. That point has now been met by the decision of the Secretary of State that the operation of the Bill is to be limited to the duration of the war and a period of six months thereafter. Hence the measure has been shorn of its most objectionable feature. The member of Hongkong will rejoice that that is so, and they, with us, will feel doubly gratified that, in a matter affecting practically every Britisher in the Colony, the voice of public opinion has so effectively expressed itself as to secure what may be rightly described as a popular victory. The value of this concession to public opinion is that a definite limit is put to the large measure of extreme military power which the operation of the Bill sanctions. His Excellency the Governor, when he refused to limit the operation of the Bill to the duration of the war, gave a promise that the whole subject should again be reconsidered six months after peace was declared. That promise, however, gave no guarantee that the Ordinance would not continue in force indefinitely, and that was why it was so strongly felt that the measure should be opposed until a more binding undertaking was given.

The Future.

The protest has not been unavailing, and the outcome is that, practically speaking, present conditions of service will continue only until six months after the war. What will be done then, it is premature to conjecture, but if conscription is still considered necessary, we have no doubt that it will be on a much modified form, both in regard to the nature of the service and in respect to the age-limit stipulated. There are still one or two features in the Bill which may not commend themselves to everybody, but the main objection has been removed, and, with the influence which can always be wielded by the Press and the unofficial members of the Council, we cannot see that the passage of the Bill in its amended form can be reasonably opposed. A check has been put on the indefinite perpetuation of a type of militarism which is repugnant to British ideas, and all who have had a part in securing this very necessary revision of the Ordinance can well be trusted to keep an eye on developments after the Bill ceases to operate.

More German Mendacity.

As was to be expected, the Dutch Government has protested to Berlin against the outrageous conduct of several German aviators, which, it will be remembered, recently paid a mysterious visit to Dutch territory. Ever plausible, the aviators then, as the German officials now, were ready with a glib explanation of how they came to fly over Holland. They had, they stated—and probably it was the case—intended raiding England but that, owing to bad weather, they had to return. Reuter added a very important point in regard to the flying over Dutch soil, namely, that as a bombing machine cannot alight before disposing of its bombs, the raiders had to get rid of them. If they had done so over Belgium, such action might have resulted in killing some of the precious Teutonic troops, so accordingly they were over Holland, where they could only kill neutrals. As stated, the Dutch Government has very properly protested against such a callous and wanton action, and they fully inform the German Government that they do not accept the explanation proffered. But the action and the explanation are fully in keeping with Germany's callous disregard of the rights of others and of their leaders' lying propensities when endeavouring to extricate themselves from a difficult position into which their business has placed them.

DAY BY DAY.

IF IT'S TOO MUCH TO ASK TO LOVE ONE'S ENEMY, LET'S COME FROM FORGETTING HIM.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the third anniversary of the naval action at Heligoland Bight.

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to day was 3.01/8d. The closing rate will be found on Page 1.

Crowning Mishap.
A boatwoman has reported to the police that the backwash of one of the river steamers caused her boat to upset, with the result that her four-year-old son was drowned.

Shopkeeper's Big Loss.
A shopkeeper of 231, Des Voeux Road Central, says that his premises were broken into during Saturday night and money and jewellery to the value of \$1,812 were stolen.

Safe Riddled.
A dealer who carries on business at 23, Des Voeux Road, has made a report that his safe has been rifled owing to the keys having been stolen from him. Hongkong and Singapore notes to the value of \$1,153 were stolen.

Was It Stolen?
Some valuable brass fittings of a ship were produced before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, when a Chinese was charged with unlawful possession. Sergeant Wills asked for a remand to make enquiries, and this was granted.

Perfect Pests.

"These boys are a perfect pest round the market entrance, and when a policeman comes along they step inside and hide. I can watch them every morning," Sergeant Wills of Yau-mai told this to Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Magistracy this morning, when a small boy was charged with hawking within the market limits. A fine of \$1 was inflicted.

Practically an Opium Divan.
A man and a woman, living at Old Kowloon City, were charged before Mr. J. R. Wood to-day with possessing a quantity of opium. Inspector Grant said that the house where the drug was found was practically an opium divan. All the necessary apparatus for boiling opium was found. The woman claimed the opium. His Worship discharged the man and remanded the woman until to-morrow.

House-breaker Sentenced.

For attempting to break into 134, Shanghai Street, Yau-mai, a Chinese was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning. It was stated that a detective arrested the man, with housebreaking implements in his possession. It was proved that the man had two previous convictions, and he was sentenced to six months' hard labour. Sergeant Wills said that the man could not be sent away, as he was a British-born subject.

A Well-worn Excuse.

At the Police Court this morning, before Mr. Dyer Ball, a Chinese was charged with being found on a river boat in possession of a pair of piers and a chisel, for an unlawful purpose. Inspector Brown stated that quite a number of baskets had been cut open lately on these boats, and articles extracted. The piers and chisel would be the very tools for such work. Defendant's excuse was that he was given the articles by a friend to hold. His Worship imposed a fine of \$25, or 14 days' hard labour.

Revenue Officer's Alleged Lapse.

Two Chinese were charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with being in possession of 30 tins of opium. Mr. E. J. Grant defended on defendant. Inspector Wildin said that there might be another charge preferred against the man. Two or three nights ago a Chinese revenue officer seized the opium off a sampan, of Connaught Road West, but misappropriated it. It was subsequently discovered that it had been taken to the first defendant's house in Circular Quay. The second defendant was also found there. The revenue officer was going to be charged. His Worship remanded the defendants until Thursday, fixing bail at \$3,000 and \$2,000 respectively.

WAR COMFORTS.

City Hall Work Party's Efforts.

Mrs. Stabb advises us that during the past two weeks the City Hall Work Party packed the following:—198 shirts, 144 pyjamas, 34 night-shirts, 141 vests, 53 bed jackets, 3 reversible bed jackets, 10 surgical night-shirts, 55 shrouds, 43 pairs of slippers, 2 pairs of invalid boots, 285 handkerchiefs, 37 pairs of socks, 14 pairs of mittens, 19 eye bandages, 59 pairs of operation stockings, 27 white hospital caps, 25 pairs of gloves and mittens, 12 pairs of shoes, 43 pairs of socks, 95 pairs of knee caps, 2 knitted hot water bottle covers, 23 knitted caps.

The above were sent in four cases to the Red Cross Depot, Bombay, who undertake to distribute to hospitals in Mesopotamia and India. Included in the list is a consignment from Mrs. J. McGregor's work party at Pagoda Anchorage, Foochow. They sent 25 shirts, 25 vests and 6 eye bandages—these last being knitted all by himself by a little boy of 8½ who is doing his bit splendidly for his country. Mrs. McGregor also sent a parcel of children's clothes for Belgians, which has been passed over to the Kowloon Unity Workers, who take charge of old and new garments, remaking and renovating where necessary and sending home valuable boxes for refugees and deserters.

The Chinese Ladies' Work Party sent 1,000 paper handkerchiefs which should prove extremely useful.

We have to acknowledge with many thanks a further donation of \$17.50 given by some of the ladies of Quarry Bay to buy wool for knitting woollen slippers. I would like to mention, though I can never express my appreciation and gratitude to them, the way in which the cutters at the City Hall have worked, through very trying weather, to keep up with the demand for cut out garments, which, I am glad to say, has been very heavy this last month, with the American ladies jacking in so heartily and a good many new workers of our own. Not only do they work two days a week at the City Hall, coming, some of them, from Green Island, Camperdown Dock and Kowloon, in all weather, but they take rolls of material home and cut out during the week. Without their whole-hearted support the City Hall could never hope to meet the demands on it.

One more thing I would like to speak of. The workers to whom we are able through the generosity of several ladies, to give work often ask me whether I can find them regular employment and I propose in these fortnightly articles to mention the qualifications and needs of such, knowing that the surest way to satisfy a want is to make it known.

We have working for us at present:—

A Chinese, speaks excellent English, wants care of children, Pak or Victoria.

A Portuguese, good needlewoman, wants care of children or sewing, Pak or Victoria.

A Chinese, good needlewoman and embroiderer, Convent trained, wants fine sewing, Victoria.

The following letter has been received from Bombay:—

Red Cross Depot,
No. 2 Sued,
Alexandra Dock, Bombay,
7th July, 1917.

Mrs. E. M. Stabb, City Hall Work Party.

Dear Madam, I am in receipt of your letter of 7th June, with reference to the articles which are being made by your working party in Hongkong and have to advise that these will be most acceptable to us for distribution in Mesopotamia and also to the hospitals in India, as well as to the hospital ships.

I may mention that Lady Lawley, the Hon. Secretary, Q.M.N. Guild, London, has already written to us that she has advised all the Queen Mary Needlework Guilds working East of Suez to send their gifts to us for distribution, as owing to the heavy toll taken by submarines a considerable amount of these gifts have been lost. Some of the Guilds are you would advise me.

A "BOY" SENTENCED.

Vain Attempt to Slander a Warder.

A Chinese "boy" was charged at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. Dyer Ball, with stealing a gold watch and chain, valued at \$90, from the quarters of Mr. Gast, a warder at the Victoria Gaol. The man denied the charge.

It was stated by Inspector Brown that the watch was traced by means of a pawn ticket, \$15 having been advanced on it.

Mr. Gast stated that the prisoner had been serving a term in gaol, and some time after he had been discharged he came to witness quarters and asked for the loan of \$2.50, with which he wanted to buy some tools. Witness refused the request and sent the man away, walking out on to his verandah. When he went back into the room, he found that the watch and chain had been stolen off the chest of drawers.

The defendant made a long statement, in which serious allegations against the complainant were made. In fact, his story was that Mr. Gast gave him the watch.

His Worship convicted and told defendant that the only defence he had put up was slander and libel. He passed sentence of six months' hard labour.

already sending us cases of gifts and I need hardly say how very welcome any gifts you can send us will be, and how much they will be appreciated.

At present the garments that are being used are all thin as this is the hot season of the year, but after about the end of September or early in October, the cold season will commence and if you arrange to send us warm garments from then on until about the middle of March, it would be a great help.

We anticipate a considerable difficulty this year in being able to receive warm garments from England and any supply you can send of warm clothing will help to relieve the strain which will be put on us to meet all the requisitions which will be received. For your information I give you a list of articles which are all most useful and are continually being requisitioned:—

Shirts, flannel shirts without collars, pyjamas, dressing gowns, kimono, overall, theatre, quares, sheets, pillow cases, draw sheets, slippers, handkerchiefs, socks, Table cloths 9' x 6', white tray cloths 22" x 14" and 36" x 36", table napkins, arm slings, bath and face towels, under pants, vests, dusters, cholera belts, pneumonia jackets, soiled linen bags, hot water-bottle covers, bed pockets, bed spreads, toilet gloves, mosquito head nets, and fly head nets, cardigan jackets, jerseys, sweaters, blankets, balaclavas, mufflers, helpless bed shirts.

I am sending you samples of certain things which possibly you have not got as patterns, but most of the things you will have probably been already making and will not need a pattern. If at any time you require any information I shall always be very happy to give you, and I trust in sending you a large and varied list of articles you will understand this is only to enable you to pick and choose for your working party all those articles which can be most suitably made according to the materials you have available. Yours faithfully,

(Sd) A. L. DAVIES.

Hon. Secy., Red Cross Depot.

Extract from letter from Mr. Davies to British Women's Work Association, Shanghai:—

Anything you send to Mesopotamia will tend to reduce the demand on us and leave us more for War Hospitals in India, hospital ships, &c.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

When Mr. Lloyd George received the freedom of Dundee he was asked to write his name in the Lockit Book. This ancient volume, of antique paper, bound in leather-covered wooden boards, and, as its name indicates, fitted with locks and keys, contains the names of burgesses dating from 1513. But for the part played by English soldiers in the destruction of the town records, the Prime Minister might have found his name in the same book with David, Earl of Huntingdon.

Among the names on the roll Mr. Lloyd George may have seen those of Cobden, Bright, and three Prime Ministers—Earl Russell, Lord Rosebery, and Mr. Balfour. Unfortunately he would not find the actual signatures of all these, for the custom of signing in the Lockit Book began only with Lord Robert's quarter of a century ago. Since then, however, Mr. Balfour is amongst the signatures; and so also are those of two American Ambassadors—Byard and Whitelaw Reid.

The death of Mrs. Katharine Macquoid, the veteran novelist, at the great age of 83, severs another of the few remaining links with the Victorian past. A contemporary of George Eliot's, Mrs. Macquoid used to tell how she once saw the famous writer in a vision. When George Eliot went to live at Chelsea Mrs. Macquoid proposed to go and call on her. But before she could do so a remarkable and tragic thing happened. One night Mrs. Macquoid awoke suddenly, and saw the figure of George Eliot standing between the bed and the wall. The apparition was distinct and unmistakable. On the following evening Mrs. Macquoid learnt of George Eliot's death.

Who are the public men most generally recognised in London streets? Certainly one of them is Sir Edward Clarke, in his familiar grey clothes, by past constituents in the City, by policeman, and by "clients," and by a host of friends. Another familiar figure is Mr. John Burns, known equally well to all classes of Londoners, including the school children. Mr. Lloyd George has frequently had to escape from a too cordial recognition in the streets, but Mr. Balfour can meander in immunity from even casual recognition.

The new "fourpenny" which the Government promise shall be light and saleable, will be beer, not ale. For ale has nearly four times the alcoholic strength of beer. The new drink will probably be more wholesome than that known in the eighteenth century as "two penny," made from a second brewing. But it looks like a return to the small beer of our grandfathers.

The Germans are now, it is reported, painting their submarines "the colour of the water." "Sea-green Submarine" is how a contemporary heads the announcement. But is the sea green? The colour of the sea has long puzzled scientists, and there is as yet no general agreement on the point, though most authorities decide in favour of some bluish tint. Lord Rayleigh, however, is of the opinion that the true colour of the sea is "a fully developed green," and he ascribes the popular belief that it is blue to the reflected colour of the sky. Sir E. Ray Lankester is one of the Blue School. The colour of water, he says, is blue—turquoise blue if shallow and indigo if deep. The suggestion of green is due, he adds, to the presence of yellow-coloured impurities, and desisting with the theory that the blue colour comes from the reflected colour of the sky, he points out that "it is easy to prove that this is not so, since the clear water of seas and lakes is seen to be blue when the sky is completely overcast." We wonder what is the colour of those German submarines?

SOAP FOR CHINA.

Lawsuit Between Lever Bros. and Brunner Mond.

We take the following from the Daily Chronicle of June 27:—

A case which has not attracted much attention but which involves hundreds of thousands of pounds is now being heard before Mr. Justice Atkin in the Commercial Court, King's Bench. A great array of counsel are engaged; there are huge stacks of briefs, many volumes of correspondence, and it looks as if the case will go on until after the long vacation.

Lord Leverhulme, the head of Messrs. Lever Brothers, entered the witness box on Thursday last and is still under cross-examination. As Lord Leverhulme is hard of hearing, the examining counsel is supplied with a resonator, the witness listening by telephone, and another wire connects the witness with the judge. The examining counsel must not indulge in any oratorical gestures, otherwise his voice does not carry to the witness. Any other counsel who wishes to intervene must communicate with the witness through the judge.

The leading counsel engaged in the case are Sir John Simon, K.O., for Lever Brothers, and Mr. Upjohn, K.O., for Messrs. Brunner, Mond and Co. It is reported that the fee marked on Sir John Simon's brief runs to unprecedented figures. Sir John Simon's opening statement went over two days. It was a very comprehensive review of the relations between Messrs. Lever Brothers and Messrs. Brunner, Mond and Co. over a period of years. They were very complicated, and it was said that while in some departments the two firms were working together, in others they were fighting each other.

The issue of the case refers to an action brought by Associated Enterprises, Ltd.—one of the Lever companies—against Messrs. Brunner, Mond and Co. The plaintiffs allege breaches of an agreement of June 13, 1913, made between the parties and referring to the Chinese market for soap. The plaintiffs allege that the defendants had disregarded their obligations under the agreement in that they had promoted or assisted in the carrying out of certain arrangements made in the name of Messrs. Joseph Crosfield and Sons, Ltd., and William Goswami and Sons, Ltd., with Price's Patent Candle Company, Ltd., also soap makers, and Price's (China), Ltd., for the sale of the undertakings, assets, &c., of these companies in China to a new company to be formed for the purpose of working them.

The plaintiff submitted that this was contrary to the agreement which provided that the businesses of Crosfields and Goswamis should be conducted for the mutual benefit of the parties to the agreement. It appears that Messrs. Lever Brothers hold half the shares of Crosfields and Goswamis, but the plaintiff state, the control was in the hands of Brunner, Mond and Co.

A vast volume of correspondence between all the parties interested forms a feature of the case, and, incidentally, throws light on the methods of commercial warfare sometimes carried on by great industrial concerns. This was illustrated by a letter read by Sir John Simon from Dr. Karl Emil Merkel, a director of Messrs. Crosfields, in the Brunner Mond interest, to Mr. Brock, the managing director of Messrs. Brunner, Mond, on May 13, 1912; the correspondence covers a period of years. This was about the time when Messrs. Brunner, Mond had acquired, or were about to acquire, the soap manufacturing businesses of Crosfields and Goswamis.

The letter referred to a rumour that Messrs. Lever had obtained control of these businesses, and the writer considered that Messrs. Brunner, Mond should not rest content with simply contradicting the rumour on 'Change, but suggested that a letter should be sent to every important paper in the kingdom contradicting it.

The following was the memorandum of policy suggested by the writer:—

Our policy ought, in my view, to be directed to a bargain with

L. (Lever). For this end we must do everything imaginable to force him into seeing the necessity of making terms with us, and at the same time, to secure the best terms, we must use every opportunity of impressing him with our strength. It is axiomatic that the weaker he feels the more strongly he will desire an arrangement.

We must therefore concentrate our efforts on his weakest points and attack him with blow upon blow. Above all, in a game of this sort, it is the impression rather than the fact that counts, and apart therefore from actually getting in blows we must mix no chance of demonstrating, or even of suggesting, our power, and must be prepared to answer bluff with bluff.

Two or three of the most suitable lines of attack that occur to me are:—

1. To prevent his getting cash. You have a chance for this now. He intends issuing fresh capital. You might make this difficult by issuing your balance sheet and report as soon as possible. In this promise should be given to the fact that no account had been taken of the handsome profits accruing as the result of the recent highly satisfactory transaction by which you acquired control of C's and G's (Crosfield and Goswami); notwithstanding this and the coal strike, your balance sheet showed a record profit; that you were able to declare the final dividend of 30 per cent. on the enlarged capital, making the usual dividend at the rate of 27 per cent. for the year, and to carry forward, &c. This balance sheet might be sent out with a list of your various goods to all your shareholders. The latter might also be sent to all L's (Lever) shareholders.

The balance sheet when sent to the Press might be accompanied by suitable gratulatory remarks, say, for an editorial comment, and even letters (from private persons) might be arranged for in a similar vein, to advertise the firm's success, and that of the recent combination.

2. Commercial lines of attacks, as by advertising campaigns or by prices.

3. Litigation—going for him on ground of infringement of our patent rights.

4. Personal influences should be used where possible to get on his nerves. A. H. C. (Sir A. H. Crosfield) might serve as the unconscious channel for such communications.

5. Bear operations on his shares might be useful if practicable on a sufficient scale to be noticeable, though I suggest this with diffidence.

Mr. Brock, of Messrs. Brunner, Mond, in acknowledging this communication, said he would give the suggestion careful consideration, and also indicated that steps were being taken to contradict the rumour.

Mr. Upjohn pointed out, as soon as the letter was read, that it had nothing to do with the case, but Sir John Simon submitted that the letter came under the head of evidence.

Lord Leverhulme, in his examination in chief, gave a history of the progress of his firm, and reviewed the relations between them and Messrs. Brunner, Mond and Co. Lord Leverhulme said that the practice of the firm had been to acquire interest in other soap firms, and, in all, Messrs. Lever Brothers had now 74 associated companies. He indicated that the agreement which Lever Brothers had entered into with Brunner, Mond and Co. was to last about 90 years.

The cross-examination of Lord Leverhulme was continued yesterday by Mr. Upjohn. Much of the time was spent in examining Lord Leverhulme on questions of correspondence.

Fatal Cigarette Spark.

A verdict of "Death from misadventure" was returned at an inquest in Kent on the body of Air Mechanic Alfred William Stock, 40, Royal Flying Corps. He was engaged in a hut making powder-puff, when a spark from his cigarette ignited a fuse and caused an explosion. He and two other men were seriously injured. He died in hospital.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph".]

AN APPEAL.

[To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph".]

"Arethusa" and "Chichester" Training Ships, 164, Shaftesbury Avenue, London, W. C. 2. July 6th, 1917.

Sir,—In view of the splendid material which the old boys of this Society have supplied and are continually supplying to the British forces both on sea and land, the Committee are seeking to enlarge the area from which further support may be sought. The needs of the Empire are greater to-day than they were in the past and the part which our old boys are taking in the present titanic struggle should enlist the sympathy and the support of British citizens in all parts of the world. On all the fighting fronts and on all the seas they are bravely doing their duty.

May we appeal therefore to your sympathy and help in behalf of the work we are doing on board our training ships and in our Country Homes for poor boys? A large number of old boys, 2,400 of them, are in the premier service, some as gunnery instructors and of higher and other numerous ratings, and 6,500 are in the merchant service, some as master mariners, mates, quartermasters, &c.

Others from our Country Homes have entered over 100 Regiments of the British Army. Altogether, over 23,000 boys and girls have received training at the Society's hands, and 95 per cent. of them are to-day bearing good characters.

At such a time of anxiety we earnestly appeal for aid. Yours etc. HENRY G. COPELAND, Secretary.

SUMMER DEPRESSION.

Loss of appetite during the summer months leads many people to eat very little food, with the result that the body becomes weak and the nerves overwrought.

You yourself know that when you cannot rest you become unfit for work, you perspire uncomfortably, get breathless after any exertion, and grow listless and depressed. Loss of appetite points to weakness of the digestive organs, and the warning should not be neglected.

Drinking freely of cold liquids on a hot day sometimes sets up the trouble. A feeling of "emptiness" is complained of, though you turn against food. To restore you to a healthy condition your blood requires a tonic; indeed, a good appetite invariably follows the blood tonic treatment.

You will find that after a few doses of Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people the appetite returns; then your digestion becomes strengthened. As your blood is made rich and red, so it supplies greatly needed nutriment to your system and imparts a feeling of vigour and brightness. Summer then ceases to be a period of depressing influence.

You will do well to obtain Dr. Williams' pink pills to-day from any dealer, or direct from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 98 Bechuan Road, Shanghai. 1 bottle \$1.50, 6 for \$8, post free.

DON'T GO HOME TO-DAY

without a vial of Pinkettes, the dainty little gentle-natured remedy for constipation, liver, biliousness, sick headaches.



are as good for the children as for you. They stimulate the appetite and aid digestion. Of course, or post free for 60 cents from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 98 Bechuan Road, Shanghai.

DAIRY FARM NEWS

PURE MILK

An ideal summer beverage and

the most nutritious food.

DAIRY FARM MILK is SAFE MILK.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From SAN FRANCISCO via HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS & SHANGHAI.

"CHINA"

Having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading duly endorsed for countersignature and take immediate delivery of the cargo from ship's side.

Cargo impeding discharge will be landed immediately and cargo remaining on board after FRIDAY, 31st inst. noon will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo undelivered after the 3rd, September 1917, will be subject to storage charges.

All broken, chafed and damaged cargo will be landed and examined at the Cqs Godown on MONDAY 3rd September 1917 at 10 A.M.

No claims will be recognised after the cargo has left the ship's side or Godown and if filed after the 21st Sept. 1917.

No insurance whatever will be effected.

O. H. RITTER, Agent.

Prince's Building, Ground Floor, Hongkong, 26th August, 1917.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

S.S. "COLUSA"

From SAN FRANCISCO KOBE and MANILA.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—SMALL BUNGALOW or GROUND FLOOR FLAT, unfurnished, Hongkong side. Send particulars, accommodation, rent, etc. to Box 134 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

ITALIAN CONVENT Caine Road.

PITMAN'S SHORTHAND CLASSES.

NEW term for Elementary (Beginners), Intermediate (Theory) and Advanced (Speed) Pupils begins on MONDAY, 3rd September, 1917.

Private classes held in the morning. Examinations for Certificates will be held as usual by the Local Committee at the end of the term.

For further particulars apply at the Convent.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Smith MOTOR WHEEL, practically new, together with B.S.A. 3-speed BICYCLE, in good order. Apply "Bargain" c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

EVERYBODY IN TOWN NOW

ON THEIR WAY

To see the first section of our new directory on display in our window—four more sections now being printed.

DOLLAR DIRECTORY COMPANY.

SAKURA BEER



SOLE AGENTS: SUZUKI & CO. TEL. 468 ALEXANDRA BUILDING

The above-mentioned vessel having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their cargo will be landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or extra Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, at stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Friday, 31st inst. at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns and all goods remaining undelivered after 1st prox. will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO. R. C. MORTON, General Agent.

IVORY GARTERS

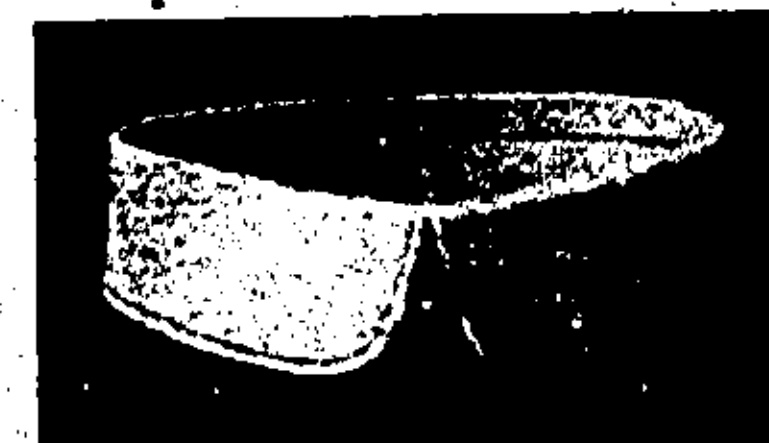
THE HYGIENIC GARTER.

Wear Ivory Garters and you wear garters without Metal or cords or pads. They can't rust or corrode, they are light, sanitary, and do not bind the leg.

MACKINTOSH

Men's Wear Specialists, 16, DES VŒUX ROAD. TELEPHONE NO. 28.

Wm. Powell Ltd. TELEPHONE 346

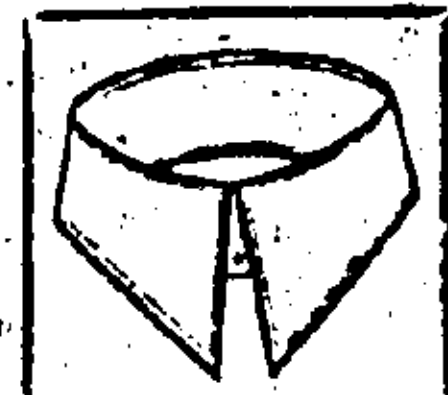


POWELL'S COLLARS

Des, the 1 1/4", 1 1/2", 1 3/4", 2", 2 1/4"

MAINTAIN THEIR HIGH-STANDARD

Stocked in all the leading Shapes and in quarter sizes.



Price \$4.50 Per Dozen.

COLUMBIA RECORDS.

2573 Your Eyes. Lollita. Tenor.
2619 Dear Devon Lass. A Dinder Courtship. Baritone.
2665 Deep in My Heart. Loves's Garden of Roses. Contralto.
2579 Unlil. The Garden of Your Heart. Tenor.
2365 The Somerset Farmer. Bashful Tom. Baritone.

THE ANDERSON MUSIC & CO., LTD. 16, D'S VŒUX ROAD, TEL. 1322.

THE TOP NOTCH.

"King George IV" Scotch Whisky.



THE DISTILLERS COMPANY LIMITED. EDINBURGH.

SOLE AGENTS: GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD. WINE MERCHANTS. 4, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL, HONGKONG. TEL. NO. 156.

STOP PRESS TELEGRAMS.

THE ANGO-FRENCH OFFENSIVE.

Splendid Thrust on Four-Kilometre Front.

A French communiqué states:—In Champagne, our artillery exploded enemy gas reserves to the north of Navarin Farm. On the right bank of the Meuse, we successfully attacked between Tormont Farm and Bois de Channe. We captured all the objectives. Despite desperate resistance, on a four-kilometre front to a depth of one kilometre. The whole of Bois des Fosses and Bois de Beaumont are in our hands. We reached the southern outskirts of the village of Beaumont. Our artillery caught and drove back with heavy losses a violent German counter-attack debouching from Bois de la Waville. We captured prisoners, but they have not been counted yet. On the right bank of the Meuse, the artillery struggle temporarily assumed great violence to the north of Hill 304.

A Fresh British Push.

London, August 27.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We captured enemy positions on a front of over a mile to the east of Hargicourt and penetrated to a depth of half a mile, carrying strong points at Cologne Farm and Malakoff Farm. We took 236 prisoners. The enemy attacked this morning, using flamethrowers, on the Ypres-Meuse road and momentarily re-occupied the north-west corner of Inverness Copse, but a counter-attack restored the positions. We slightly advanced to the south-east of St. Julien. The enemy captured a post to the south-west of Lombartide. We brought down three enemy aeroplanes and drove down four. Two of ours are missing.

CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS.

A Protest by Mr. Bernard Shaw.

Writing to the Editor of the *Manchester Guardian* Mr. G. Bernard Shaw says:—

The announcement that a sentence of two years' hard labour has been passed upon Mr. Clifford Allen raises the question whether the press and public, in accepting the news without protest or comment, are acting advisedly, or only in that ignorance of public routine of which we have had so many staggering examples during the war.

In point of severity imprisonment with hard labour is the most severe form of incarceration practised in England. A sentence of two years of it is regarded as reaching that limit of endurance; only when the offence is of such a nature as to provoke the court to do its worst is it resorted to. Eighteen months is a very severe sentence, and even a year indicates a pretty emphatic opinion that the prisoner is a pronounced rogue and ruffian. When terms of imprisonment exceeding two years are called for the prisoner is sent to penal servitude. The difference is that a prisoner at the end of two years' hard labour is in a state of exhaustion which could not be prolonged without endangering his life, whereas penal servitude has to be so ordered that men can endure ten or even twenty years of it without physical collapse.

It must therefore be clearly understood that a prisoner can be killed by sentencing him to hard labour for a continuing offence and renewing his sentences as they expire. Thus Mr. Clifford Allen having already served a severe term of hard labour, on the expiration of which he is immediately sentenced to two years' further hard labour, and will presumably be sentenced to two more if he survives it, and so on for the rest of his life, is virtually under sentence of death by exhaustion, and close confinement.

In this the intention of the Government, the military authorities, and the nation? If so, there is nothing more to be said. It may be so; for it is a matter of daily experience that many people who are taking advantage of their age and sex to do not only less public work than Mr. Clifford Allen and Mr. Stephen Hobhouse did long before the war put any pressure on them, but no public work at all, think that such a death is too good for a conscientious objector, and do not hesitate to say as much. But are these vicious zealots in the majority? May not the absence of protest be merely the ignorance of the respectable man who knows nothing of prisons and criminal law and has no idea that Mr. Allen is being treated with a new and quite abnormal frightfulness?

One other point. Why are the scruples and personal rights of the objectors treated with pedantic respect when they operate to the disadvantage of the objector, and over ridden by force when they have the contrary effect? Mr. Stephen Hobhouse is sharing Mr. Clifford Allen's fate because he refuses to submit to a medical

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Colonel G. H. H. Goughman, D.S.O., who has just gone on retired pay, served with the Somerset Light Infantry in China some years ago, and earned the Royal Humane Society's medal by saving a drowning man in a Chinese river. He saw much service in Burma, 1888-89-91-93 (mentioned in despatches, D.S.O. medal with three clasps).

The Chinese Minister in London underwent a successful operation by Dr. Cantlie on June 30. He is making fair progress towards recovery, but will probably not be able to resume his official duties for some time.

Sir Herbert Tree, whose death was recently announced, had, on June 16, an accident while descending his stairs. His foot slipped and he strained his right knee. Four days later he was successfully operated upon by Sir Albert Frapp, and a speedy recovery was confidently expected. The bulletin issued the morning before his death stated:—"He is still going on nicely and is making an excellent recovery from his recent operation." In the evening, however, he had a heart attack, to which he quickly succumbed.

Unsettled estate of the value of £824,400 is left (says the *Times*) by Mr. Frederick David Sassoon, of 17, Knightsbridge, S.W., chairman of David Sassoon and Co., 12, Leadenhall-street, E.C., and also a director of the Imperial Bank of Persia, and at one time a member of the Legislative Council of Hongkong, who died on May 4 last.

A Big Haul.
A Chinese student, living at 49, High Street, reports to the Police that the house has been broken into; the thief or thieves stealing money and jewellery to the value of \$1,340.70, and a cash box valued at \$230.

examination. Why was he not examined by force? Objectors refusing to put on uniform have been forcibly clad. Women refusing their dinners have been forcibly fed. Your columns have just reported the case of an invalid recruit who was stripped, naked for an hour and a half and forcibly prevented from sitting near the fire. He is now dead. Yet when Mr. Hobhouse objects his wishes and his person are regarded as sacred, and the authorities, deploring his obstinacy, consign him to hard labour for life. Mr. Hobhouse, as a man with a proved and unmistakable vocation for the Samaritan life, is just the sort of person who might very well have some decisions taken out of his own hands to avoid the scandal of his martyrdom; but the military authorities have suddenly set up a conscience concerning him which they had better have deferred until his case was disposed of.

Anyhow, here are two gentlemen in a fair way to be killed because the public has no knowledge and the authorities no sense. If we wish to kill them, cannot we shoot them out of hand and have done with it. Dublin fashion?

"FAIR AND WARNER."

Happy Opening of the Frawley Company Season.

Coming to Hongkong with a high reputation from Shanghai and Manila, the Frawley Company were practically assured of a large audience for the opening performance of its season in Hongkong, but those who visited the Theatre Royal on Saturday evening and witnessed the Company's presentation of Avery Hopwood's rollicking farce "Fair and Warner" were given a treat which must have been far beyond the hopes of even the most ardent patron. Summer-time in Hongkong is hardly suitable for an evening at the theatre, but the excellence of the performance, together with the absolute enjoyableness of the light-hearted comedy, more than compensated for the climatic disadvantages. It is safe to prophesy that the Frawley Company is in for a most successful stay here, for it has already established itself as a talented combination.

Billie Bartlett, a too model husband, and Blanche Wheeler, a too model wife, are found suffering because of their rigid exercise of "proper" ideas for Billie's wife and Blanche's husband seek pleasure they fail to find in their own homes, the wife visiting theatres and cafes with a man with whom she was in love before her marriage and the husband finding such things as Turkish baths, "Mystic Shrines" (at which there are strenuous initiations), exercises necessary to give him time to enjoy himself with the "boys". Billie's wife would enjoy a life fuller than he gave, and thus at the rising of the curtain she is giving vent to her feelings against her husband, model man though he be. She even talks of divorce. Mrs. Blanche Wheeler, on the other hand, is far too model a wife, always trusting and being content to wait at home whilst her husband is at "initiations" or taking Turkish baths. These respective couples live in the same apartment house, and when Mr. Wheeler gives Billie advice as to how to make his wife more fond of him by becoming a little more wild, the uncomplaisant Billie tells Mrs. Wheeler all about it with the result that they decide to play the same game as the other two. How this is done one evening, how they try to be discovered "compromised" so as to make their husband and wife jealous, how they attempt to keep awake by drinking cocktails, quaintly mixed, with the result that they are found inebriated, is most refreshingly unfolded and there is, of course, the discovery, the belief that both are guilty of unfaithfulness, and the inevitable clearing up of the plot to the mutual benefit of all. Such, in brief, is the story, and in addition to the fact that it is exceptionally well-handled, clean and full of rich humour, it presents a marriage problem and points a moral—though there has been an exaggeration to secure effect. It is certainly one of the best farces seen in Hongkong for many a long day.

The members of the cast deserve every praise for the natural and convincing character of their work. Mr. T. Daniel Frawley, as Billie Bartlett, and Miss Hager, as Blanche Wheeler, had to bear most of the work, and both artists secured a triumph. Their acting was fresh and artistic and both displayed a fund of ability that augurs well for their future efforts during the season. Miss Annette Tyler as Laura Bartlett and Mr. Homer Barton as Jack Wheeler had the other prominent parts of the play to sustain, and here, too, there are nothing but compliments to be paid. As the aggrieved wife Miss Tyler was particularly good, whilst Mr. Barton scored the confident friend and reginal husband with equal success. As Philip Evans, Mr. John Halliday was as high-class as the more prominent players, a remark that can apply with equal truth to Miss Gloria Fonda, who very effectively undertook the minor character of Tessie, the maid.

Taking the evening as a whole it was a playhouse treat, and a welcome break in the Colony's usually dull season. The same piece is being played to-night, the Company presenting "The Outcast" on Tuesday and Wednesday.

MURDER MYSTERY IN SHANGHAI.

Extraordinary Affair at Austrian Consulate.

A tragedy which is at present quite inexplicable occurred yesterday (says the *N. C. Daily News* of August 16), following upon the declaration of war by China on Germany and Austria. As a result one man was killed, one arrested and, at the time of writing, two others have managed to get away. At the same time there appears to be arising another clash with the Dutch consular authorities on the question of jurisdiction over the man arrested.

Shortly after 5 a.m., yesterday, four Austro-Hungarian subjects, three of whom are said to be Czechs and the fourth Hungarian, went to the gate of the grounds of the Austrian Consulate. One of them approached the Chinese watchman on duty and said he wanted to see the Consul on business which was most pressing. He prevailed upon the watchman to rouse the Consul or rather the vice-consul who was in charge in the absence of his superior, and the watchman opened the gate, admitted the only man that he saw, and, apparently without re-locking the gate conducted the visitor to the front entrance of the consular building. He then left the foreigner and went round to the back for the purpose of entering the house and opening the front door.

As he did the latter he found four men where he had expected to find one.

These men rushed for the watchman and, after a short struggle, gagged him and bound him with ropes. They appear then to have left him in the hall and to have gone upstairs. What happened to the other two is not known, but a man named Marasek and another, Heinrich Kremle made their way into the bedroom of F. Winkler, secretary to the consulate. Winkler was aroused and as he got out of bed Marasek produced a formidable looking revolver and covered the unfortunate official with it.

Whether Marasek intended to shoot or not will never be known, for as he presented the weapon at Winkler, Kremle, who also produced a revolver, fired two shots at Marasek. One struck him in the neck and the other in the right side of the chest. Marasek dropped his revolver, staggered from the room, down the stairs and on to the verandah, where he fell dead.

Kremle does not appear to have made any serious attempt to escape, for armed as he was it is hard to conceive that he would have experienced much difficulty in doing so. The other two men, Schubert, who smashed the plate glass windows of Messrs. Kohn and Komor some time back, and a Hungarian whose name has not transpired, were lost sight of after gagging and binding the watchman. What they were doing while the firing was going on is not certain, but they both managed to get away and elude the vigilance of the police.

The whole tragedy seems to have been enacted unknown to the outside world. The first intimation of the occurrence was received by a Chinese police constable on duty near Madhurst Road to whom a ricksha coolie took a loaded revolver which he had found in the roadway near the Austrian Consulate. The constable immediately blew his whistle and on the arrival of two or three comrades entered the Consulate grounds and discovered a foreigner dead on the verandah.

The motive for the visit of this party of four to the Consulate is at present unknown. In one quarter it is alleged that these men are some of those unfortunate who were confined on the Austrian steamers in the harbour and for betraying whom Mr. St. Piero Radinger found himself in the clutches of the Austrian officials. In support of this theory is the fact that Schubert at least is known to have undergone a term of imprisonment for window breaking, but if this theory were correct it would be a little difficult to conceive how they would come to be in possession of revolvers so quickly after being put ashore by the Chinese upon the capture

of the Austrian ships. It is also alleged that these men were amongst those who conspired some months back to run the Austrian ships out to sea to facilitate their capture by the Allied naval forces in the Pacific.

Another reason for the crime would seem to be that these men were irreconcilable who had broken their allegiance with Austria-Hungary and were given over to revolutionary doctrines. This would seem to be borne out by the fact that in the boxes of one of the men, who had lodged at the Hotel de France at des Colonies, were found red flags. The immediate reason for the visit would thus seem to be the seizure of certain papers, though the Austrian authorities are alleged to have said the only file of importance in the Consulate was the Radinger file.

Marasek and one other man, whose identity has not yet been established, went to the Hotel de France two or three days ago to lodge. The former was a young man of 23 years of age, dark, clean shaven, with somewhat prominent features.

A significant fact, and one for which no reason can at present be given, is that the telephone wires connecting the Austrian Consulate were cut, but when or by whom has not at present been made known.

The Dutch Consulate took over the Austrian Consulate at 7 o'clock yesterday morning and the Netherlands flag was flown from the flagstaff. Kremle was kept in the Consulate, and Mr. Quist was to have opened the usual preliminary hearing in camera yesterday afternoon. It is understood, however, that he did not do so pending instructions from Mr. de Bens, the Netherlands Consul-General who is at present away from Shanghai.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. P. Grant Jones, British Assessor, and Magistrate Kwan opened an inquiry into the circumstances surrounding the death of Marasek at the Public Mortuary. Inspector G. W. Morrison, Babbling Well district, said:—With reference to this inquest I saw the Austrian vice-consul twice this morning. He had the man in the Consulate who actually shot the deceased, but he refused absolutely to allow him to come and give evidence.

The Assessor:—We will deal with that later.

Inspector Morrison:—I can only give evidence of identification and the cause of death.

The Assessor:—And the Austrian, if necessary, we can bring here by warrant.

L. Guidice, proprietor of the Hotel de France, said he recognised the deceased as a man who had been staying at his hotel for four or five days. He could not remember his name but it was entered in the books. He arrived with another man and they both occupied the same room.

Dr. C. N. Davis, assistant health officer, said that death was apparently due to gunshot wounds, but he desired to make a post-mortem examination.

The inquiry was adjourned and a post-mortem examination ordered.

GERMAN REFORMS.

Warnings Given in Saxon Parliament.

Copenhagen, July 5.—Saxon soldiers are not fighting out of loyalty to the King, but for love of the Fatherland and monarchical principle. Saxony is suffering badly from the mistakes of an incompetent bureaucracy, and conditions have reached such a state that all parties in the Saxon Parliament are forced seriously to warn the Government of the danger of this situation. Speeches were the dignified declarations which the Government was forced to hear from all parties except the Conservatives, in a debate in the Saxon Diet yesterday, a report of which has reached here.

The discussion was on necessary internal reform. The occasion for the debate was a Socialist resolution demanding that the Government make an effort to secure liberal reorganization in the Empire. After Count Vitzthum, Premier of Saxony, had declared that the Saxon Government would fight any attempt to secure any franchise reform in individual states, through the Reichstag, the Socialist Vice-President of the House, himself an ex-soldier, flatly denied any loyalty to the King played any role with the soldiers. He warned Count Vitzthum against persisting in his reactionary attitude, saying that reform would come, if not from the Crown then from the mob.

Count Vitzthum attempted to meet the storm with the old formula, devotion to the Crown, but even the National Liberals backed the Socialist with identical declarations regarding the sentiment among the people. One Nationalist declared, as a good Evangelist, that he could only hope and pray that warings sent to the Government from all parties might reach the King. Another Nationalist said that the vast majority of Saxons were inspired by an utter lack of confidence in the Government. Unless the Government were able to rise to the emergency which the action demanded, he feared for the consequences. After this debate, almost unparalleled since the days of 1848, the Diet adopted the Socialist resolution, the Conservatives alone dissenting.

Copenhagen, July 5.—Lieut. Gen. von Stein, told a committee of the German Reichstag yesterday, according to dispatches reaching here, that a further British offensive was expected north of Arras, where Gen. Haig apparently is preparing action on a large scale. The Minister said the abandonment of the Salonika campaign was improbable, but he regarded the Italian offensive on the Isonzo and in the Tyrol as shattered. His views of the Russian offensive are unreported, if expressed.

The Ministerial declaration to working of the submarine campaign, about which the official Wolff News Bureau cables ample reports to the neutral press, were not the only matters before yesterday's meeting of the Reichstag committee. The Socialist organ *Vorwaerts*, in its independent report of the proceedings in the "Little Reichstag," says Herr Ebert, Socialist, devoted considerable attention to the unsatisfactory conditions in the nutrition of the people, and the prospect of an inadequate supply of fuel for the fourth war winter, which the German probably will be called upon to face.

Herr Erzberger, the Clerical leader, and Herr von Payer, Radical, supported in general Herr Ebert's view of conditions and criticized the Government's inefficient measures for dealing with the problem. Representatives of various parties expressed divergent views on the peace question, which was also discussed by the Committee. Herr Ebert said the Government could have peace this summer if it would only offer peace without annexations and indemnities to all opponents and abandon separate overtures to Russia.

Herr Erzberger said the formula of the Russian Council of Deputies was impossible, and impractical. He warned the Government representatives against awakening false optimism by their statements.

Herr von Payer said that further peace offers were harmful and tended to defeat the German object. The only thing to do, he said, was to hold out, meantime bolstering public sentiment by immediately beginning the work of democratizing the country.

Such sessions of the "Little Reichstag" and the debate in the Saxon Diet threatening revolution unless reform is immediately undertaken are rather unpleasant preliminaries to the Reichstag meeting.

A measure giving additional representation to a number of overgrown urban industrial Reichstag districts probably will be submitted to the Reichstag. Party leaders during a conference on Monday with Chancellor von Bethman-Hollweg, obtained from the Government an agreement that this so-called minor reform programme would be immediately taken up. A committee yesterday began preparing a report thereon for immediate presentation to the Reichstag. Other reforms still standing.

THE SERVICE DOLLAR.

Intervention of Mr. Lloyd George Sought.

Mr. E. M. Williams, Secretary of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, advises on this further telegram has been sent to the Prime Minister from the joint Committee of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce and the China Association, pointing out that the hardship suffered by the naval and military service in China, due to the abnormal sterling value of the dollar, has been accentuated by a further rise in exchange and expressing the opinion that the position of the Service urgently calls for the intervention of Mr. Lloyd George.

CANTON NEWS.

The Provisional Parliamentary Meeting.

Our Canton correspondent writes under date of August 23 as follows:—

The Extraordinary Meeting of Parliamentary Members was held at noon yesterday. Amongst those who attended were a number of British, Japanese and Italian members. In addition to the officials and members of the Kuomintang and many M.P.'s several hundred persons were present. Many speeches were delivered and the meeting concluded at about 6 p.m. All the principal shops had previously been ordered by the police to display the national flag, and at night there was a lantern procession.

A grand reception was given by the Civil Governor to-day to which all the officials, leading merchants and influential members of the Kuomintang were invited. All accepted save the Tachun, who was prevented by indisposition from attending. During the proceedings, the Civil Governor explained why he had decided to resign, and though many of the Kuomintang members spoke urging him to remain, he said he had definitely made up his mind on the subject.

The Defense Commissioner at Chaochow reports that the Tachun of Fokien has stationed six battalions of troops along the border, and that the population is very excited.

It is reported that Admiral Shah Chao-ping is to come South with the cruiser *Hoishin* and *Hoiyung* in order to effect a compromise with the commanders of the naval vessels at present at Canton.

ENEMY PROPERTY.

Another Auction Sale This Morning.

A sale of much interest was conducted at the auction rooms of Mr. G. P. Lamont this morning, when, on the instructions of the liquidator of Messrs. Witske and Company, there was put up for sale the piece of ground situated at Yamat, registered in the Land Office as Kowloon Island Lot No. 209. The property consists of a piece of ground abutting on Battery Street, near the Praya, Kowloon, and contains an area of 4,600 square feet. The lot is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 75 years created therein by an indenture of Crown lease dated May 4, 1888. The annual Crown rent is \$80. There was a good crowd of Chinese present, and the bidding took place between them only. There was some difficulty in getting a start, but eventually a bid of \$5,000 was forthcoming, rising quickly in hundred and fifty bids, with one or two exceptions of \$200, until the property was knocked down to Mr. Lo Chun-lim for the sum of \$12,900. Messrs. Hastings and Hastings were the solicitors concerned.

Huns Property Sold.

The houses and dogs owned by Germans in Bangkok were sold by public auction on August 2. Two Arabian dogs of the Sultan

YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

THE OFFENSIVE IN THE WEST.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We captured a south of German trench to the west of Lens and an enemy post in the neighbourhood of Lombardie, securing prisoners and a machine gun. To the east of Epohy, the artillery is active.

London, August 25.
The Canadian success mentioned on the 23rd instant is described as an epic of heroism. They had been assaulting continuously for ten days, and after capturing a slag heap they retired from the crest leading on to the western slope. By sheer courage, the Dominion troops smashed through streets entangled with barbed wire, houses alive with machine guns, tunnels under red brick rain, loop-holed walls and enfilading machine gun fire. Many times daily they were counter-attacked by swarms of troops from the tunnels. Six enemy divisions, including four of the Guards, were shattered against them. The Canadians in places were outnumbered. It is a tale of unimaginable ferocity. There was no surrendering. There was hand-to-hand fighting with bayonets and the butt end of rifles, and the Dominion troops threw back the enemy bombs when their own were exhausted.

Officers tell of six days and nights without sleep. When the Canadians advanced, the enemy, their strong, advanced simultaneously, and the forces clashed in No Man's Land, between the enemy and our own intensive barbed wire. On the left, the Canadians fought in the open till their ammunition was spent. Then they continued fighting with their bayonets and the butt ends of their rifles. Massed enemy reinforcements came up, with stick-bombs, and by repeated storming parties they gradually drove back the Canadians to their trenches.

The Canadians on the right came against machine gun fortresses. Some rushed as far as the walls; others got beyond them and held out all day till they were recalled to the south. There was no withdrawal. Battalions forced their way to the southern entrance of Lens, which is now closed up. It is the hardest fighting the Canadians have had. The Germans used fifty battalions, and their losses are estimated at between 12,000 and 15,000.

London, August 25.
A French communique states:—We again progressed to the north of Hill 304 and brilliantly carried last night three fortified works to the south of Bethincourt. We took prisoner 450 unwounded men on the left bank of the Meuse yesterday, making the total 8,100.

London, August 11.
A German official wireless message states:—An English attack astride the Ypres-Ménin road pressed us back to the north-western fringe of Herenthage wood. We surprised and captured Guillemont Farm, to the south of Vandeuille. We completely repulsed a French attack on a three-kilometre front to the south of St. Quentin. There has been increased fighting at Verdun. French attacks at Forges River and Hill 344 were unsuccessful.

London, August 25.
Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters states:—The capture of Hill 304, whereby the enemy was deprived of practically the last effective observation point on the left bank of the Meuse, was effected within two hours, although our men had to make their way through marshes, often waist-deep, amidst gas and high explosive shells. The determination of the Germans to hold the line of heights captured on August 20 and 21 was evidenced by the fact that the proportion of officers captured is almost fifty per cent. higher than usual. The 7,600 made prisoner in two days included 241 officers, while 11,000 made prisoner on December 15 last included only 208 officers.

London, August 25.
According to Reuter's Ottawa correspondent, Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig has sent his congratulations to General Currie on the complete and important success achieved by the Canadians under his command. The message says that the Canadians on the 15th last totally defeated four German divisions whose losses are reliably estimated to exceed double the Canadian losses. The skill, bravery and determination shown in attack and in maintaining the positions won against repeated heavy counter-attacks were in all respects admirable.

GERMANY AND THE PAPAL NOTE.

London, August 25.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, Vorwaerts states that seven members of the Reichstag (two Socialists, two members of the Centre Party and one each of three smaller parties) will participate in the discussion on Germany's reply to the Papal Note.

GERMANY HEARS THE ALLIES' GUNS.

London, August 25.
The Lokal Anzeiger states that the guns at Verdun and the Ivonne Front can be distinctly heard in the Rhine Palatinate and the Bavarian Alps respectively.

THE ITALIAN OFFENSIVE.

London, August 25.
Italian war correspondents, describing the monitors, say they are monster vessels and their guns are the largest made. Their range surprised the Austrians. While the British pounded Hermada, the Italians shelled military works at Trieste. The Austrians feebly replied. The monitors were protected from attack by torpedo boats and patrol boats, which blocked the outlet of the harbours, thus preventing the enemy from emerging. Enemy aeroplanes, under the cover of darkness, went up and bombed the spot where the monitors were last seen, but they had previously shifted their position. The only result was the loss of an enemy aeroplane, which was struck with shrapnel and its cargo of bombs exploded. The enemy position is daily becoming more critical. The Austrians are withdrawing their heavy artillery to the rear, fearing its capture. The number of prisoners is still mounting up. The Tenth, Forty-fifth and Seventy-seventh Regiments of the Twenty-fourth enemy Division are practically annihilated.

London, August 25.
An Italian message says:—The Tricolor has been flying since yesterday from the summit of Monte Santo. The Second Army troops are pursuing the retreating enemy on the Carso Front. Fighting continues at Caproni.

THE CAMPAIGN IN PALESTINE.

London, August 25.
The War Office announces that there have been several raids on Turkish trenches in Palestine, with good results. Turkish desertions are frequent.

WARNING TO STREET-CORNER ORATORS.

London, August 25.
The Mayor of New York has announced that street-corner agitators will be promptly arrested if they speak against the Allies.

YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

GENERAL PETAIN HONOURED.

London, August 25.
Reuter's Paris correspondent states that the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour has been conferred on General Petain, in recognition of the successes at Verdun and in Belgium.

AMERICA AND THE WAR.

London, August 25.
A message from Washington says that Mr. McAdoo has announced the creation of a Commission to handle Allied purchases in the United States. It is expected that this step will result in more thorough co-ordination of American and Allied purchases and the more effective use of the combined resources of the Governments in the prosecution of the war.

London, August 25.
A Washington message says the war expenditure of the United States during August was \$4,800,000 daily, of which two-thirds comprised advances to the Allies. The war expenditure since the war started totals \$177,000,000.

OFFICIAL FIGURES OF WAR PRISONERS.

London, August 24.
A British official message states that since April 9 the British have captured 48,155 Germans. The French have captured 43,723, the Italians 40,681, chiefly Austrians, and the Russians have captured 37,221, chiefly Austrians.

The British have taken 102,218 Germans prisoner during the war period. The Germans have taken prisoner approximately 43,000, including Indians.

The British have taken 131,776 prisoners in all the theatres during the war period, including African natives. Our enemies during the war period have taken approximately 58,500 prisoners, excluding African natives.

VISITING

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Wine and Spirit Merchants.

FAMOUS SINGER'S FATE.

A Drop from Wealth to Poverty.

M. Edouard de Kozak whose death was reported recently, was generally regarded as the greatest bass singer of modern times, and together with his brother Jean the famous tenor, delighted large audiences all over the world. They were so successful that they made between them a million of money and were raised to the Polish nobility. The Paris opera was the scene of their greatest triumphs, but they were welcomed in every European capital, and took America by storm when they visited New York and commanded \$1,000 a night. From their huge fortune they bought extensive estates in Poland, which adjoined each other, and established a fine stud of racehorses. Their luck was proverbial for many years, but misfortune arrived when the Germans ravaged Poland two years ago. Edouard's splendid estate at Garnet was utterly destroyed, and the whole region laid waste. The famous singer, the idol of fashionable Paris, was reduced to living in a cellar with Prince and Princess Lukonicki, destitute fugitives from their own devastated property. When his brother Jean heard from him in 1915 Edouard was without fuel, oil, or coffee, with scarcely any food until he received assistance from the American Polish Relief Committee.

New London Magistrate.
The King, on the recommendation of the Home Secretary, has appointed Mr. Henry Goodwin Booth to be a Metropolitan Police Magistrate, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Fordham on the ground of ill-health. The new magistrate was called to the Bar 30 years ago, and joined the South-Eastern Circuit. In addition to his appointment as Junior Treasury Counsel on appeals at the County of London Sessions, he had a considerable practice on circuit and in London.

THE MERITS

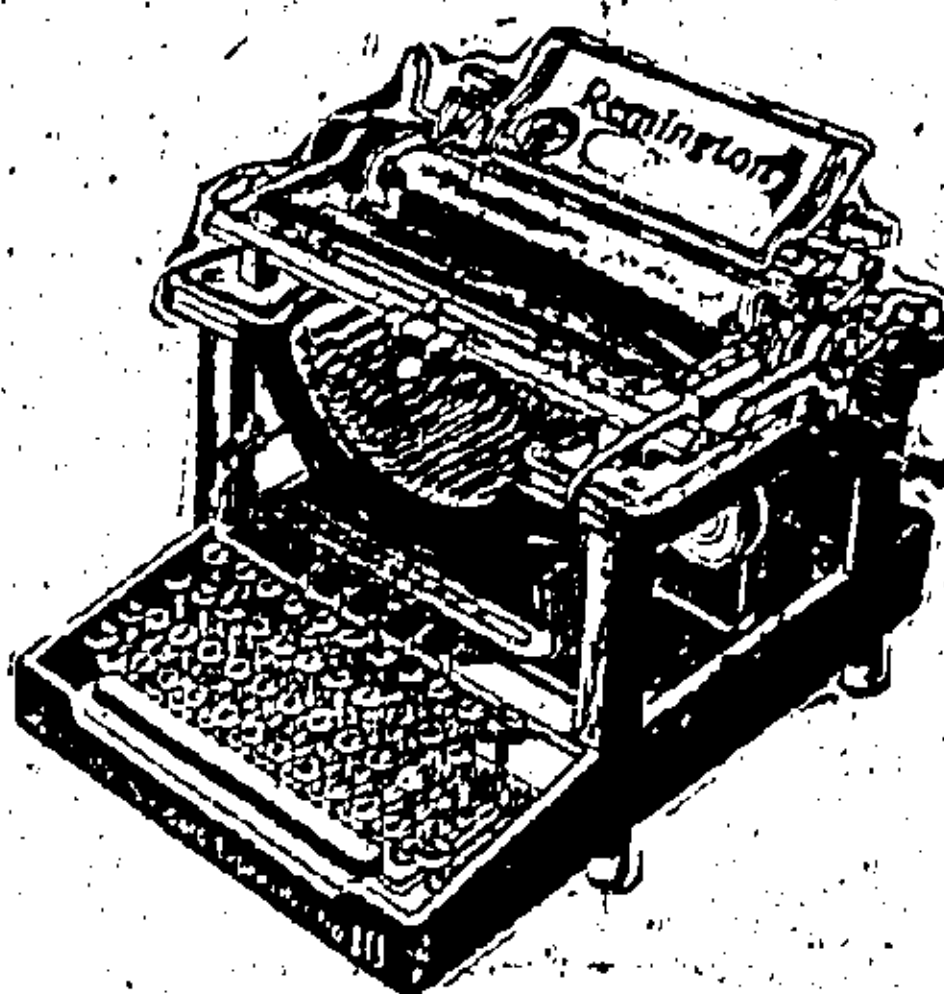
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MUSTARD & CO.

Sole Agents.

HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

S—SELLERS; SA—SALES;
B—BUYERS; N—NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.

MARINE INSURANCES.

Cantons b. \$380
North China n. 1.140
Yongtze n. 1.300
Yangtze n. ex 73 1.19

FIRE INSURANCES.

China Fires n. 1.133
H.K. Fires n. 1.300

SHIPPING.

Douglases n. \$85
Steamboats n. 1.18
Indos (Def.) n. 1.011
Indos (Pref.) n. 1.055
Shells n. 1.086
Ferries n. 1.29

REFINERIES.

Sugars n. \$96
Malabons n. 1.29

MINING.

Kailans b. 40/-
Langkats n. 1.14
Raubs n. 1.26
Tronohs n. 25/-
Urais n. 32/-
Oriental Cons. b. 28/-

DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, & C.

H.K. Wharves b. & sa. \$74
Kowloon Docks n. 1.113
Shai Docks n. 1.78

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.

Centrals n. \$921
H.K. Hotels n. 1.10
Land Invest. b. 1.85
Hphreys Est. n. 1.85
K'loon Lands n. 1.83
Shai Lands b. 1.75
West Points b. 1.70
Reclamations n. 1.115

COTTON MILLS.

Ewos n. 1.160
Kung Yiks n. 1.157
Shai Cottons n. 1.150
Yangtzepeos n. 1.575
Orientals n. 1.42

MISCELLANEOUS.

Barnes n. \$61
China Light & P. n. 1.450
Providents n. 1.790
Dairy Farms n. 1.23
Green Islands n. 1.87
H.K. Electrics n. 1.484
H.K. Ice Co. n. 1.149
Ropes n. 1.261
Steel Foundries n. 1.104
Trams, Low Level n. 1.104
Trams, Peak, old n. 1.104
Trams, Peak, new n. 1.104
Laundries n. 1.104
U. Waterboats n. 1.104
Watsons n. 1.104
Wm. Powells n. 1.104
Morning Posts n. 1.104

CORRECTED TO MONDAY AUGUST 27, 1917.

BENJAMIN & POTTS.

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Princes Building.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

T/T Demand 3-4
30 d/s. 3-4
60 d/s. 3-4
1 m/s. 3-4
T/T Shanghai Nom.
T/T Singapore 12734
T/T Japan 13942
T/T India Nom.
Demand, India Nom.
T/T San Francisco 7134
T/T co & New York 10734
T/T Java Nom.
T/T Manila 41392
Demand, Paris 416

BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C 3/14
4 m/s. D/E 3/14
6 m/s. L/C 3/14
30 d/s. Sydney & Melbourne 3/14
30 d/s. San Francisco 7234
4 m/s. Marks Nom.
4 m/s. France 42814
6 m/s. France 4334
Demand, Germany 714
Demand, New York 714
T/T Bombay Nom.
T/T Calcutta Nom.
Demand, Calcutta Nom.
Demand, Manila 143
Demand, Singapore 12734
On Haiphong 54% prem.
On Saigon 5% prem.
On Bangkok 514
Sovereign 6.60 Nom.
Gold Leaf, per oz. 38.20
Bar Silver, per oz. 4474

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT PER \$100:
Chinese 20 cts. pieces 5 1/2%
Chinese 10 cts. pieces 5 1/2%
Hongkong 20 cts. pieces par.
Hongkong 10 cts. pieces par.

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In FRANCE: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
In LONDON: London County & Westminster Bank, Ltd.
In NEW YORK: Redmond & Co.
In ITALY: Banca Commerciale Italiana.
Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
M. ROUET DE JOURNEL, Manager.
HONGKONG BRANCH: Queen's Building, Tel. No. 2352.
5, Chater Road, Hongkong, 20th August, 1917.

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PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

12.00 A.M. to 12.00 P.M. Every 15 MIN.
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12.00 A.M. to 12.00 P.M. Every 15 MIN.
12.00 P.M. to 12.00 A.M. Every 15 MIN.

SIGHT CARS.

12.00 P.M. and 9.00 P.M. to 12.00 A.M. every half hour.
12.00 P.M. to 12.00 A.M. every quarter of an hour.

SUNDAY.

12.00 A.M. to 12.00 P.M. Every 15 MIN.
12.00 P.M. to 12.00 A.M. Every 15 MIN.
12.00 A.M. to 12.00 P.M. Every 15 MIN.
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12.00 A.M. to 12.00 P.M. Every 15 MIN.
12.00 P.M. to 12.00 A.M. Every 15 MIN.

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